## NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE POPULATION OF UNCLE SAM'S VAST DOMAIN.

An Explanation of the Apparent Decrease in the Decennial Per Cent of Increase.

Grover Cleveland Reviews the Political Situation from a Democratic Standpoint, and Predicts a Victory.

The Financial Condition of the Country as Revealed by R. G. Dun's & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade-Director Leech's Report of the Operations of the Mints for the Past Year

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.-The twelfth of

Washington, Oct. 31.—The twelfth of the series of census bulletins was issued today of the population of the United States. The bulletin says: The population of the United States on June 1, 1890, as shown by the first count of persons and familias, exclusive of white persons in the Indian territory, Indians on reservations and in Alaska, was 62,489,540. These figures may be slightly changed by later and more exact compilations, but such changes will not be material.

such changes will not be material.

In 1880 the population was 50,155,783. The absolute increase of the population in the ben years intervening was 12,324,700, and the percentage of increase was 24. In 1870 the population was stated as 38,558,371. According to those figures, the absolute increase in the decade between 1870 and 1880 was 11,517,412 and the percentage of increase was 30.08. Upon their face these

prest diffilation or a corresponding increase in its death rate. These figures are, how-ever, easily expla ned when the character of the data used is understood. It is well known, the fact having been demonstrated by extensive a d thorough investigation, that the census of 1870 was grossly de-ficient in the southern states, so much so ficient in the southern states, so much so as not only to give an exaggerated rate of increase of the population between 1870 and 1880 in these states, but to effect very teaterially the rate in the country at large.

These omissions were not the fault, nor were they in the control, of the census office. The census of 1870 was taken under a law under which the superintendent (Walker) had no power over his employes save a mild protest. Of these omissions the superintendent of the census said, in his report in relation to the taking of the census of South Carelina; the superintendent of the census said, in his report in relation to the taking of the census of South Carelina; the superintendent at Savannah; with good demand at the savannah; with good demand at the savannah; with good demand at

eans of ascertaining acurately the extenof these omissions; but in all probability they amounted to not less than 1,500,600. There is but little question that the popu-lation of the United States in 1879 was at east 40,000,000, instead of 38,388,457, as the omissions in 1870 be correct, the abso-lute lacrense was not far from 25 per cent. These figures compare much more reason ably with similar deductions from the

elation in 1880 and 1860 Omitting from consideration those states in which the census of 1870 was known or is presumed to have been faulty, the rate eration those states crease between 1870 and 1880 in the remaining states has been very nearly main-labed in the decade between 1880 and 1890. Referring to the principal table of the bul-letin, the consus of 1870 is known or is tin, the census of 1870 is known or is resumed to have been deficient in nearly all the states of the south Atlantic and southern central divisions, while in the north Atlantic, northern central and west-ern divisions, no evidence of incomplete-

The following figures are taken from the Comparative statement of population: | 1800 | 1800 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 |

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Ex-President Reviews the Political Situation from a Democratic Standpoint.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The Argus will publish tomorrow the following inter-view with ex-President Cleveland on the olitic I situation sent to it by its New

politic I situation sent to it by its New York correspondent:

"Of course it is needless for me to ex-press the inte est I feel in the elections now needing though I have sometimes feared that my repeated and enforced is clination of invitations to visit different localities and address political meetings mught be construed as indicating a lack of sympaty with the fortunes of the excelsympaty with the fortunes of the excel-lent candidates in the Democratic field am sure there never was a public question discussed more thoroughly and more in-telligently than has been the subject of tariff reform by its Democratic advocates This may, perhaps, suggest that if the Democratic position on this issue is the correct one that there should be ready and quiet acquisseence on the part of our people. But our countrymen have been so trammeled, and their perceptions have been so clouded and preindiced by have been so clouded and prejudiced by appeals to self interest, that their appre-bension of the true province of our gov-ernment has been distorted, and they erament has been distorted, and they have for years been led to believe that the conduct of public affairs might properly minister to their profit, not by securing general prosperity founded on principle, but by giving a direct advantage to certain classes. There can be no advance in tariff reform where these ideas prevail.

"It is certainly true that in such a selfish operation the interests of some of the people must be neglected. Protest on the part of these has been stifled by the most arrant deception and cajolery. At lass.

part of these has been stifled by the most arrant deception and cajolery. At last, however, these neglected ones are aroused, and in spite of the clouds of misrepresentation and delusion which surround them, they begin to see the light.

"Our agriculturalists and others whose interests hare been disregarded, while advantages have been accorded to a favored few, are not to be longer deceived. They are discovering more and more clearly that their toil and unremitting labor that should have added to their own comfort and prosperity has been diverted to the aggrandizement of others, while they have constant by grown poorer. They fall to see in the ment of others, while they have constant by grown poorer. They fail to see in the secumulation of vast fortunes, under such conditions, any compensation for their clothiers at 229 Franklin street.

discouraging labor, or for their forced and

TheWirhita

discouraging labor, or for their forced and pinching economy. They will not always be silent, but will naturally and inevitably demand that justice to all and favor to none which our institutions promise.

"I am confident that we shall secure a majority in the next house o represen atives. Our success may not be so sweeping and decisive as many of our sanguine friends anticipate; but it will be safe and substantial. I cannot forget how laboriously a reform moves which must break through selfish interests strongly intrenched and unscrupulously asserted, and which must overcome abuses long suffered and arrogantly maintained. Ibelieve that all our gains must be the result of a hard struggle, against these odds. It is not, however, possible that the complete triumph of the people's cause can be much longer delayed.

"Whatever the result may be, I am not at all afraid that the zeal of the party will flag or that discouragement will in the least dampen its ardor or lessen its aggressiveness. The Democratic party is thoroughly united, and has planted itself on Democratic principles. It will not abandon its sacred cause, but will continue

on Democratic principles. It will not abandon its sacred cause, but will continue the warfare until it achieves complete suc-cess. The party that knew no discourage-ment in 1888, will not waver or fail in 1890."

TRADE AND TRAFFIC.

The Condition of the Country as Revealed by Dun's Weekly Report.

New York, Oct. 81.—R. G Dun & Company's Weekly Review of Trade says:
The approach of the elections has caused some slackening of trade at many points, which is obviously temporary. At a few cities, notably St. Louis, there is observed a reaction from the great activity which prevailed just before the new tariff went into effect, demand for the time having been satisfied by dealings in anticipation of that measure.

But at nearly all cities trade continues remarkably large, and the payments through all clearing houses outside of New York for the month of October will probably be the largest ever recorded in any month, exceeding those of last October by about 15 per cent, and those of last May, which were \$2,307,00,00) (the largest ever known), by about 10 per cent.

ever known), by about 10 per cent. For-eign trade for the month will certainly prove much the largest ever known, and the great industries are all unusually

increase was 39.08. Upon their face these figures show that the population had increased between 1880 and 1890 only 727,345 more than between 1870 and 1880, while the rate of increase has apparently diminished from 30.08 to 24.57 per cent.

If these figures were derived from correct data, they would be disappointing. Such a reduction in the rate of increase, in the face of the enormous immigration during the past ten years, would argue a great dimination in the fecundity in the population or a corresponding increase in the show trade surpass last year's, and they show the show trades are all unusually active.

Boston notes increasing capacity by the largest woolen mills. Manufacturers are paying advanced prices for wool. Hides are lower, but leather very firm. Philadelphia reports wool very firm, and the trade than ever before in paper, stationery and leather products. At Chicago receipts of grain fall below last year's, and hides and doothing trades surpass last year's, and the show trade is minustries. dressed beef show increase. The dry goods and clothing trades surpass last year's, and the shoe trade is well, though at less active prices. St. Louis finds trade perceptibly better, with retail trade fairly active but feverish. At the south business is thriving. New Orleans reports large receipts of sugar and rice, and good prices, although batting cotton is hindered by weather; but at Galveston, trade improves with better weather, and orders are free. It may be said, moreover, that reports

like report in relation to the taking of the taking of the consus of South Carolina; "It follows as a conclusion of the highest "It follows as a conclusion of the highest sutbority, either that the census of 1870 was grossly defective in regard to the whole of the state or some considerable part thereof, or else that the census of 1880 was fraudalen."

Those, therefore, who believe in the acturacy and honesty of the tenth census, and that was thoroughly established, must succept the other alternative offered by the time of South Carolina was also true, in greater or less degrees, of all of the southern states. There is, of course, no means of ascertaining accurately the extent.

THE MINTS. Washington, Oct. 3L—Edward O. Leech, director of the mint, has submitted to the secretary of the treasury a report of of the mints

ces for the fiscal year ended June 30, The value of the gold received was \$49. 28.833 of whice \$30.474,900 was domestic bultion, \$7,990,906 foreign coin and bullion, \$53,474 light weight domestic gold coins, \$72,443,0/3 old plate, jewelry, etc., and \$5,565,723 redeposits.

The silver aggregated 27,438,073 standard ounces of the coining value of \$43,565, D5 of which \$57,736,902 was domestic bars: \$2, 394,705 foreign silver bullion; \$1,229,734 for eign silver coins; \$594,883 uncurrent sub diary coins: \$5,010, trade dollars; \$680,530 old plate, jewelry, etc., and \$92,446 re-de-posits. The coinage was the largest in the history of the mint, aggregating \$12,69,071

Gold and silver bars were manufactured as follows: Gold \$23,342,433; silver \$7,045, 357; total \$30,387,791. Gold bars were ex-changed for gold coin free of charge to the value of \$ 6,357,677.

The imports and exports of the precio metals during t e fiscal year aggregated: Gold imports \$13,097,146; exports \$17,350,-195; net loss \$4,53,049. Silver imports \$27,534,147; exports 35,009,602; net loss \$8,45,455. The total amount of silver purchased during the fiscal year for the c age of silver dollars was 30,912,111 standard

chased during the fiscal year for the confage of silver dollars was 30,912,111 standard ounces, costing \$25,839,336.

From the close of the fiscal year to Aug. II, the date the new silver act went into effect, the amount of silver purchased was 3,108,199 standard ounces, costing \$3,049,426. The amount of silver builtion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, which went into effect Aug. 31, has been 2,276,578 fine ounces at a cost of \$14,038,168, an average of \$1,14349 per fine ounce. There was a marked improvement in the price of silver during the fiscal year.

The director estimates the stock of metallic money in the United States on July 1, 1890, to have been: Gold, \$835, 63,020; silver, \$463,211,949. The total amount of metallic and paper money in circulation, exclusive of the holdings of the treasury on June 30, 1850, was \$1,455,610,612; a per partial of \$25,00 are silvert to the original of the contract of the standard ounces of the treasury on June 30, 1850, was \$1,455,610,612; a per partial of \$25,00 are silvert than \$25,00 are silvert

m June 30, 1800, was \$1,485,610,612; a per capita of \$22.00 against \$1,380,410,091 at the commencement of the fiscal year, an increase in circulation of \$30,192,521. The number of silver dollars in circulation June 39, 1890, was \$56,78,749 acainst \$54, 457,299 at the commencement of the year.
The product of the mines and of the smelters of the United States during the calcular year 1889 was: Gold. 2.527892
Trey ounces: silver. 60,236,469 Trey ounces. The total purchases of silver for the coingen of silver dollars from March 1,1858 to ge of silver dollars from March 1, 1878, to August 12, 1890, was 323,635,576 standard ounces. It cost \$308,132,551, an average of \$1,038 per fine ounce. The t tal expenses of the mine service aggregated \$1,319,435. The total earning from all sources were \$10,809,857, and the total loss and expenditures \$1,568,988 leaving a net profit of earnings over expenditures during the fiscal year of \$9,322,928.

The director reviews the coinage legis-

ation by congress and recommends the fol ation by congress and recommends the fol-lowing measures for the action of congress; iFirst—Repeal modification of the act of May 28th, 1882, authorizing the exchange of gold bars. Second—Recoinage of the sub-idiary coins coins in the treasury. Third, the use of the proceeds of by-products of the acid refineries for the ex-pense of the same. Fourth—A new mint at Philadelphia. at Philadelphia.

A BIG FAILURE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 .- Twenty-six confes-

NEWS OF INTEREST TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WEST.

A United States Circuit Judge Takes Issue With the Foster-Phillips Decision.

Progress of the Political Campaign in Kansas-Senator Ingalls at Eureka-Col. Hallowell's Campaign.

A Cut in Packing House Products by the Roads West of Chicago - A Temporary Corner in Corn at Kansas City-Other News Notes of Interest to Western People,

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 31.—The opinion of Judge Caldwell, of the United States circuit court, in the original package case of H. M. Van Vilet, of lowa, was filed to day. It discusses the questions raised and extends over more than 149 large type-written pages. The court holds that the act of congress and the laws of the state were valid. The following are some of the salient points in the opinion:

By the act of congress the right which the importer previously enjoyed of selling liqu r in original packages in the state where the transit ended, regardless of the laws of such state, was taken away, the act declaring that the liquor "shall, upon its arrival in such state or territory, be subject to the operation and effects of the laws of such state."

After citing the authorities and the act of congress, the opinion proceeds:

"It will be observed that, by the terms of the act, the original package, upon arrival in the state in package in the state of the package in the st

"It will be observed that, by the terms of the act, the original package, upon arrival in the state, is put upon the same footing with liquors produced in the state. The original package when it arrives within the state where the transit terminates, is at once reduced to the state of domestic liquors, and is subject to the operations and effects of the laws of such state, en-acted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner, as domestic liquors.

ner. as domestic liquors.

"Now there never was any quesiton that the laws of lowa which prohibited the sale of liquors produced in the state were constitutional. These laws were in full force at the date of the pa-sing of the act of congress, and that act having, in legal effect, abolished original packages on their "arrival" within the state by placing them on the same footing with liquor produced within the state laws as if they had never existed in the form of original packages.

"Congress can regulate interstate commerce, but not state commerce. It may regulate commerce among the states, but not in the states. The state may regulate regulate commerce among the states, but not in the states. The state may regulate partly internal, but not interstate, comcommerce. The act is drawn in view of these settled principles. It protects the interstate transportation of liquor until arrival in the state where the transit is to arrival in the state where the transit is to end, and no longer. Upon its arrival in the state, the act of congress declares that it shall be subject to the laws of the state. "It is said that the angreeme court declared the laws to be unconstitutional, in so far as they prohibited the sale of liquors by the importer or his agent in the original packages and that congress could not, in the language of the learned, "validity a dead statute." There are two answers to this contention. The first is that the act of congress relegates the original package ongress relegates the original package of congress relegates the original package of liquor on its arrival in the state to the laws of the state passed in the exercise of its police power; and there is not now, nor ever has been, any doubt of the valudity of these laws. It is not the laws of the state, but the original package, that is dead. The obvious design and intention of congress was to withdraw at once the pro-tecting shield of interstate commerce from

original packages of requer the moment they entered the state in their transit, thereby placing them on the footing of liquor produced in the state and declaring them to be subject to the same laws. This is what the supreme court, as I construe their opinion, has said congress might do, and it is what it did do in language that admits of no evasion or dis-

original packages of liquor the moment

SENATOR INGALLS.

SENATOR INGALLS.

EUREKA, Kan., Oct. 31.—Senator Ingalls arrived on a special train from Emperia at 3 p. m. Three thousand people awaited him at the depot. He was placed in a carriage and driven to the park, where as many more people were in waiting, and addressed the vast audience from an outdoor platform. Not more than two-thirds of the people could get close enough to hear him. When the senator arose cheer after cheer went up from the enthusiastic after cheer went up from the enthusiastic crowd, which continued with slight interissions until he began to speak

HALLOWELL'S CANVASS.

posed of Republican, Democratic and Alli-ance supporters of "Hal." The colonel was escorted to the hotel, where a host of The colonel friends called upon and greeted him.

At I o'clock the teams began to arrive and the people to gather, while the newly organized Colwich band struck up. A large number of the residences and business houses were gaily decorated with lags, and all the schools were dismissed. until the occasion seemed more like a Fourth of July celebration than a political

gathering.
It was first contemplated having the speaking in the bank hall, it being large and commedious, but it soon became apparent that the hall was far too small to eat the many people who were auxious o hear Jim Hallowell. So a platform was unit on the main avenue of the town, hairs procured and seats improvised with

oxes and planks.
At 2 o'clock Hallowell appeared and was At 2 o'clock Hailowell appeared and was introduced to an expectant audience of several hundred people by the central committeeman, W. L. McDowell. The colonel spoke for over two hours upon the questions at issue and the situation. He was received questly, but at the close of his speech there was a furst of genuine eathusiasm expressed by ciapping hands and vigorous cheers. Of all the speeches of the campaign at this place and in this and vigorous cheers. Of all the speeches of the campaign at this place and in this vicinity, Hallowell's was the superior, and received with the greatest appropriation.

The rally toreed the fact upon the opposition that Hallowell is all right in this section, and will get a hand-ome majority of the votes. There are a wine lot. I bemocrats who have said firmly that they could not support simpson, and would vote for Hallowell.

Halloweii.

The new band, under the leadership of Dr. Zenner, is deserving of praise for their good music and services at the raily. They gave us the best music Colwich has ever had.

The rally was a success in every particular, and all the Halloweii men are in a success in every particular, and all the Halloweii men are in a success in every particular, and all the Halloweii men are in a success in every particular, and all the Halloweii men are in a success in every particular, and all the Halloweii men are in a success in every particular, and all the Halloweii men are in a success in every particular, and all the Halloweii men are in a succession every particular and all the Halloweii men are in a succession every particular and all the Halloweii men are in a succession every particular and all the Halloweii men and all the Halloweii.

lar, and all the Hallowell men are in a good humor and confident of the result hext Tuesday.

Col. Hallowell left on the evening train for Lyons, where he speaks tonight.

NESS CITY NEWS.

NESS CITY, Kan., Oct. 31.—[Special correspondence.]—Ness City continues to hold her prestige as the best and most prosperous city on the branch of the Santa Fe, from Great Bend west to Leoti. There is

from Great Bend west to Leoti. There is no lack of business enterprise and push here, notwithstanding that times have been remarkably dull and money scarce.

The most notable improvement that has been made is the completion of the Ness county bank building, an elegant stone structure of three stories, finished in the latest style. This building is certainly an ornament to the city and a credit to Ness county, and, in fact, would grace the best business street of many of our larger Kansas towns.

The largest wheat crops very sown in this section of Kansas has been put in this this fall, and is up and looking splendid. Every acre of available cultivated land has been sown. Should this prospective crop continue to look well and make a large yield next harvest, look out for plenty of money and good times in western Kansas.

There is not a citizen of this county, and we might say adjoining counties, that does not dealers and reserved the huming of There is not a citizen of this county, and we might say adjoining counties, that does not deplore and regret the burning of Ness City's sugar works. It was the most disastrous loss this people has been called upon to endure since the organization of the county and it is reported that the county will protest against paying the bonds voted for these works, and with a fair show of success. It is to be hoped that the works will be rebuilt.

There are miles and miles of stone posts in this section of the country, which make

in this section of the country, which make a most substantial and attractive fence when the barbed wire is put on. The stone is procured near this city and can be split and dressed at very little expense. A fence of these posts and wire will last forever,

possible to run a "squeez" on such a few moments small quantity of corn shows with what the steamer tenacity owners of corn in this vicinity are holding to it in anticipation of higher

CONGRESSMAN PERKINS. WINFIELD, Kan., Oct. 31.—Hon. B. W. Perkins addressed the people of this city and county in the grand opera house last night. The house was crowded and hundreds were turned away. The Republican club, wish band, torches and glee club, came from Arkansas city, while hundreds of farmers attempted to go within hearing. of farmers attempted to go within hearing of the speakers voice, although half of them found they could not. The city was ablaze with bonfires.

THE BRIDEGROOM'S FUNERAL. THE BRIDEGROOM'S FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The funeral of Mr. Houghwell Howe, the bridegroom of a day, whose marriage to Miss Butterworth, of Ohio, on Wednesday, and whose death occurred yesterday at the Metropolitan cinb chum ers, took place at 10 o'clock this morning from the head-quarters of the International American conference on Nermont avenue, where the remains had been removed last night. The funeral services were short rnd very impressive, and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Battett, of the Presbyterian church, the clergyman who, on Wednesday, made Mr. Howe and Miss Butterworth man and wife.

As the cases was taken from the noise to the hearse. Mr. Blaine and Mr. Trescott stood on one side of the from steps, with Minister Phelps and Mr. Zegara, the Pervayant minister, opposite, and with hared heads they watched it deposited in the passengers. He is a member of the steam-

the Baltimore and Patomas station and Havana to left on the 11 o'clock train for New York. company.

A RAILROAD DEAL.

An Old-Fashioned Republican Rally at Colwich.

Special Dispatch to the Dally Ears.

Colwich Golwich on the 10:50 train, and was met at the depet by twenty-five or thirty friends, the delegation being composed of Republican, Democratic and Alliphose and Alliphose Garden and Special Dispatch to the Dally Ears.

Colwich Golwich on the 10:50 train, and was met at the depet by twenty-five or thirty friends, the delegation being composed of Republican, Democratic and Alliphose Garden and Alliphose Analterance paper says. It has again been put into circulations are in progress between the Bultimore and Ohio and the Northern Pacific roads for an agreement offensive and defensive, which if consemated, will practically amount to a consolidation of the two systems. It is said that a close trailic contract has been drawn up and agreed to by the roads, covering the passenger and freight business. CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—An afternoon paper says: It has again been put into circula-

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—No basis for the adjustment of rates on bogs and packing house products from the Missouri river to Chicago has been agreed upon. The committee appointed to labor with the Chicago and Alton people for the purpose of obtaining their consent to the advance in the product rate was forty-four miles an hour, with occapinate to the advance in the product rate was forty-four miles an hour, with occaping was compelled to report a failure. When the storm was at its height, and the hundreds were watching the waves break ing over the railway track at Union street, a failure to the adjourned meeting of the Western Freight association today. The Alton would not even consent to meet the other roads half way by establishing a rate of \$20 contacts. roads half way by establisting a rate of 22 cents per 100 pounds on both commo-dities. On hearing this report, the asso-ciation decided to defer action on the matter notil the regular meeting, November 1, oppo and immediately adjourned.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A City of Mexico distanch says: The report printed in the Unit d States that Mexico had passed a

THE REPORT DENIED.

CASUALTIES AND CRIMES OF A DAY ON LAND AND SEA.

A Collision at Sea Sends a Spanish Steamer to the Bottom With Over Sixty Souls on Board.

A Fierce Ocean Storm at St. John, New Brunswick-The Bravado of a Negro Costs Him His Life

Another Tunnel Wreck in Kentucky-Cuban Rebels Compel a Spaniard to Leave Key West-A Partial Confession of an English Murderess-The Irish Conspiracy Trial-A Negro Rapist Riddled-Notes

of these posts and wire will last forever,
Politics is at "fever heat" in this county and competent judges inform us that "Prince Hal" will carry the county by a handsome majority.

A CORN CORNER.

KANSAS CITY Oct. 3: —There was a little corner on corn on 'change this morning. The Linton-Gregory Commission company, which does a large southern shipping business been the most prominent buyer, of corn all the month, and today finding about 50,000 bussheis due on October contracts which had not been delivered, it put the market up 3 cents per bushel and called for settlement at their prices. The fact that it was possible to run a "squeeze" on such a greatly constitute of corn all the month, and today finding about 50,000 busheis due on October contracts which had not been delivered, it put the market up 3 cents per bushel and called for settlement at their prices. The fact that it was possible to run a "squeeze" on such a greatly constitute of corn such a small constitute of corn such a settlement at their prices. The fact that it was possible to run a "squeeze" on such a greatly constitute of corn such a greatly constitute of corn such a settlement at their prices. The such as the morthward. How arrived here today, reports that at 6 o'clock this morning, six miles east of Barnegat, he sighted a wreck and bare down to it. The wrecked vessel proved to be the steamer Wizcaya, which sailed yesteriay for Havana. He saw several persons in the rigging, and sent out a boat to their rescue. The chief and second officer, the surgeon, one engineer and eight of the crew, were taken off and brought here. The best and the surgeon of corn all the month, and today finding about 50,000 bushes due on October contracts which had not been delivered, it put the market up 3 cents per bushel and alleled for settlement at their prices. The fact hat it was the surgeon of corn all the month and the surgeon of corn all the month

s the northward. Both vessels sunk in a few moments.

The steamer was bound for Havana, a Santiago de Cuba, Colon and other Central American ports, with a ge-eral cargo of merchandise. The captain was Francisco Cunill, one of the most experienced and trusted officers of the company. The other officers were: First officer Felipe Hazas; second officer, Francisco Covas; third officer, name not known: purser, Senor Deza; surgeon, Dr. Valdes Rico; Chief engineer, Francisco Sena; second engineer, A. Geuzota. The following is a list of the passengers: Juan Pedro, M. A. Calvo, wife, son and maid, Mr. Purr and three children, Mr. A. Ruis, Jose Acaibia, Ramon Alvarez, Juan F. Hodman, Oscar Islaver, Liza Pollion and Joseph M. Garcia.

Garcia.

The captain of the Vizcaya, a part of the crew and all the passengers—in all about sixty-one people—were drowned.

The Vizcaya was of 188 tons register. She belonged to the Spanish line steamers plying between New York and Havana. The vessel was stanned and seaworthy, and had been entirely renovated and new cabins placed in her a short time ago.

THE DETAILS.

THE DETAILS. The details are meagre. The Vizcaya left here yesterday at 1 p. m. for Havana and other Cuban ports. She had a large cargo of freight, a crew of seventy-seven and nine regular passengers. There were Rev. Dr. Bartaett, of the Presbyterian church, the clergyman who, on Wednesday, made Mr. Howe and Miss Butterworth man and wife.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the friends of the family of the decased began to arrive at the American conference headquarters, and were soon followed by Miss Blaine and Minister Phelps, who is Mr. Blaine's guest; Hon. John W. Foster, William Henry Trexott, the Peruvian minister, Mr. and Mrs. Moniton, of New York; Congressman Butterworth, wife and three sons, Mrs. Miller, the wife of the attorney general, and Miss Miller; Assistant Secretary of state Adea, several clerds of the department of state, and attaches of the conference.

Beautiful flowers were banked on the casket, among the offerings being a large. Beautiful flowers were banked on the casket, among the offerings being a large pillow of roses with the word "adios" in immortelles, sent by his associates of the American conference. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine sent a huge wreath of plak roses, and Minister Phelps one of white. Many floral offerings were sent by friends and clerks of the state department.

After the services of the Presbyterian faith had been read by the Rev. Dr. Battlett, he delivered a short address, in which is spoke of the mysteties of Providence in shaping our lives and aliuded in a touch-

shaping our lives and alluded in a touching manner to the marriage and death of the late bridegroom, whom he married one day and buried two days after.

As the casket was taken from the house

London in 1872. Her captain, who had been 20 years in the company's service, was implicitly trusted. The vessel was recently repaired and renovated. Juan Pedro was not incinded among the

carse.

The remains were immediately driven to the Baltimore and Patomas station and Havana to look after some interests of the

FLECTRICIDE

BRADDOCK, Pa., Oct. 31.-A horrible overing the passenger and freight business.

By its terms each road will turn over to the other all the through business it receives destined to points on the lines of its association, and through passenger cars of the Baitimore and Ohio, on their arrival in Chicago, will be switched off to the Wisconsin Central tracks and carried through to the Pacific coast without change. change to the Facilic costs without change.

East-bound business eriginating on the Northern Pacific road and destined for points on the Baltimore & Ohio system, will be treated in like manner on its arrival here. This agreement involves the completion of the arrangements for the use of the Northern Pacific terminals in this city by the Baltimore & Ohio.

Was too lafe. His hand douched the wire, and in the fill to the floor below dead. Not a muscle twitched, and his death must have been instantaneous. His right hand had completed the circuit from the right hand completed the circuit floor points of the Northern Pacific terminals in this city by the Baltimore & Ohio.

A WILD STORM.

When the storm was at its height, and hundreds were watching the waves breaking over the railway track at Union street, a terrific wind blast lifted Fred Mundee, aged 13, from the wharf into the raging sea. Fred Young, aged 17, who worked in a grocery near, attempted to rescue Mundee, but finally threw up his arms and went down. A life-boat was launched, and life lines were run along the shore for half a mile, but nothing could live in the boiling surf. Both bodies were recovered last nigh when the tide went out. Mundee's nigh when the tide went out. Mundee's mother was on the wharf and saw her son's fate.

CUBAN REBELS. KEY WEST, Fig. Oct. 31.—Victor Agulta, an employe of the Spanish government, was decoyed by two men to the outskirts of the city Wednesday night, who then shot and slightly wounded him, and ordered him to leave at once for Havana under penalty of death. He immediately boarded a departing steamer, but, in the meantime, the authorities had got wind of the affair, and pursued the guilty land is for that purpose.

parties, and also Aguita himself, whom they held as a witness. Juan Garcia, a brother of one of the accused, assaulted the Spanish consul yesterday afternoon of the steps of the latter's office, and but for the interposition of an officer, it is be-lieved that the consul would have been murdered. Garcia is now in jail. The Cuban revolutionists in this city are very active and daring just now, and it is thought they will make trouble in the island before long.

Paily Eagle.

A PARTIAL CONFESSION. A PARTIAL CONFESSION.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Mrs. Crychton, alias Pierey, who is under arrest on the charge of murdering Mrs. Hogg and her infant, and with whom Hogg, the husband of the murdered woman, acknowledges he had a liaison, admitted today that she had invited Mrs. Hogg to visit her. In response to the invitation, Mrs. Hogg visited her on Friday last during the afternoon. In the course of their conversation Mrs. Hogg made a remark that Mrs. Crychton disliked, and she resented it. A few words were then exchanged by the women.

At this point the prisoner abruptly concluded her admissions, with the remark that she had better not say anything more.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIALS. THE CONSPIRACY TRIALS.

TIPPERARY, Oct. 31.—Upon the resumption of the conspiracy trial here this morning much excitement was caused by the action of the police, who ejected Mr. Dalton, a member of the house of commons, as he was entering the court room in the court yard. An appeal was made to the bench and the magistrates ordered the police to allow Mr. Dalton and Mr. Kilbride, who is also a member of parliament, to enter the gallery.

ANOTHER TUNNEL WRECK-NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 31.—Another tunnel wreck occurred yesterday morning on the Cincinnati Southern rallway at tunnel No. 35, in Kentucky, in which Conductor Lew Lawton was killed. The first section of a train pulled out from Somerset, closely followed by the second going faster. When the tunnel was reached, the first section was stopped, and the second dashed into it, crushing the caboose and several cars. Several men were seriously several cars. Several men were seriously

A RAPIST SHOT.

Macon, Oa., Oct. 31—Near Valdesta.
Loundes county, yesterday afternoon, a negro named Patse committed a brutal assault on Miss Hardes, daughter of a prominent planter. Last night the negro was taken from the officers by a mob of whites, tied to a tree and sho: to death.

Smile of fortune always brings.

The sections of the bill adopted provide. That distrained property for taxes shall be advertised and no ties given in the manner required of constables in the sale of property on execution.

PENSIONS FOR KANSANS. Washington, Oct. 31.—The following Kansans were granted pensions today: Original—Gustaf William Hagestrand, Salina: Benjamin F. Douglas, Weir. Restoration—Elsberry Quick, Blue Rap-

Increase—I. V. Williams, Republic; John Yingling, Pauline.
Navy—William P. Dockray, Lawrence: Oren Smith, Furley; Robert H. Kirkland, Paola; William C. Clark, Skiddy; George Koch, Mound Valley; John H. Morgan, Atlanta; Isthamar Saunders, Winfield; G. R. Winsor, Turon; Jay Hockenberry; South Haven; Uriah Carle, Anburn; J. P. Higginbottom, Needesha: Ernest Schmetzer, Parsons; William H. Harris, Galena; William Mitchell, Kingsville.
Reissue—Benjamin C. Cable, Hutchinson; Jasper Malone, Troy.
Reissue and increase—Richard Parmenter, Fort Scott.
Special act—John A. Johnson, Zorth Topeka.
Original widows, etc.—Macury, mother Increase-I. V. Williams, Republic; John

peka.
Original widows, etc.—Macury, mother of William F. Long, Topeka; mother of Albert Williams, Lay; Hannah, widow of James E. Clark, Independence; Garrett, father of Lysander Warren, Conway; Catherine, widow of Enoch Fry, Augusta; Margaret H. King, former widow of Albert Williams, Lay.

FREE THINKERS IN SESSION PORTSMOUTH, O., Oct. 31,—Prominent free thinkers from all parts of this coun-try and Canada are gathered here today to try and Canada are gathered here today to participate in the fourteenth annual con-terence of the American Secular union. Among those present are Charles Watts of Toronto, at one time Charles Bradlaugh's associate in the free thought work of Eng-land; Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, E. M. Mc-Donald, Thaddeus B. Waterman, Thomas S. Washburne, Dr. Henrietta Westbrook,

port of the following demands: The equitable taxation of church property in common with other property; the total discontinuance of religious instruction and worship in the public schools, and especially the reading of any bibles; the repeal and prevention of the passage of all laws enforcing the observance of Sunday as a religious institution: the cessation of all appropriations of public funds for educational and charitable institutions of a sectarian character. arian character.

ANOTHER AIR SHIP.

ANOTHER AIR SHIP.

CHICAGO. Oct. 31.—Fred N. Atwood of this city, has invented an air ship, which he claims will trayel seventy miles per hour. The ship itself resembles most of the others yet built. It is cigar-shaped, and has a cabin hung closely under it. It contains huge tanks for hydrogen gas, which is to be used in lifting the ship. Three engines are to be on the inside of the cabin operating seven big fan wheels. Three of these wheels are propellers. One is hung under the bow and one under the stern, arranged so they can turn any way, like a rudder. Four huge wheels are to be used in elevating the ship. Each wheel the inventor estimates, has a lifting power of four tons. The ship itself will weigh \$2,000 or \$0.000 pounds, and with the four wheels and the auxiliary assistance of the hydrogen gas, the inventor thinks he will hydrogen gas, the inventor thinks he will be able to lift his ship. Once elevated, it will be an easy matter to propel it. The ship will be built of aluminium, the lightsoin will be sufficient administration, the significant metal known. It will be set feet long, fifty feet wide and fifty feet high. The hydrogen gas will be manufactured on board the ship. Steam will be the motive power and gas the fuel. The ship will cost about \$30,000, and will be built immediately.

BALFOUR'S TOUR.

BALFOUR'S TOUR.

DUBLIN, Oet 31.—Mr. Balfour drove today from Costello Lodge, the residence of
Police Commissioner Byrne at Carravo, to
Galoway. Upon his arrival at the latter
place he was received by a large number
of the representatives of the local trades,
who made suggestions to him for remedying t e distress in the western counties of
Ireland. In reply, Mr. Balfour said he
was glad that the present government had
been instrumental in bringing into effect
the projects which had hovered before
ther eyes as a dream for many years.
From Galoway, Mr. Balfour took a train
for Dublin. A crowd assembled at the for Dublin. A crowd assembled at the depot and gave hearly cheers for Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. John Morley as the train departed.

A LAND GRANT CASE. SIOUX CITY, Ia. Oct. III. - The land grant case of the government a ainst the Sinux City and St. Paul Railroad company has been decided by Jurige Shiras in favor of the government and the settlers. The case involves 22,000 acres of land, which was part of a grant to the state to build a road from Sioux City to the state line. The railroad company only built as far as Lemars, and used the Illinois Central from there to Sioux City, but distinct al the land.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAWMAKERS OF THE NEW TERRITORY.

The Members of the Upper House Still at Work on the New Taxation Bill.

Provisions of the Measure as far as Adopted-Mr. Bixier's Bill to Establish a University at Norman,

The Members of the Lower House Adopt a Resolution to Adjourn Until After the Election New Bills Reported by the Committee Beaver City's Prospective Railway.

special dispatch to the Datly Earls.

Special dispatch to the Dally Earls.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Oct 31.—The proceedings of the council this morning were not witnessed by the usual quota of visitors: in fact, the lobby was absolutly empty.

The reason was that the interminable tax bill was up for consideration again, and despite the importance of the measure under consideration, a general leasitude oppressed the councilmanic minds.

The advent of an emissary from the territorial secretary with the members' checks for service rendered was a signal for a cesation of business, and a brief indulgence of that elation of mind which the slightest smile of fortune always brings.

mile of fortune always brings.

stables in the sale of property on execution.

The residue, after the taxes and costs
are paid, to be paid to the owner.

When the treasurer is unable to find any
property on which to distrain he must
notify the county clerk and the commissioners, and after a thorough investigation,
if no property is found. It is reported uccollectable; otherwise the treasurer is instructed to proceed to disstrain.

County treasurers are allowed to cents
per mile in making demand for taxes
when no levy is made.

The sales shall be made on the first
Monday in October of each year, and the
person offering the amount due shall be
considered the highest bidder.

Mr. Bixler is the author of a bill locating a university at Norman.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The speaker signed council bill No. 53, providing for the care of prisoners.
Council bill No. 11 an act to authorize the county commissioners to issue county warrants, was referred to the committee on ways and means.
House bill No. 40, providing for the taking up of strays, was p ssed.
House bill No. 42, providing for the printing of the educational emergency bill was ordered engrossed.
A number of bills were reported by the committee on education with a recommendation that they do not pass. Report adopted. AFTERNOON SESSION.

adopted.
At this point the house wanted its pay
and Mr. Adair moved the messenger be
sent for Col. Orner, the secretary's chief

A recess of thirty minutes was taken,

during which the members received their checks for \$120 each.

The house was called to order and an adjournment taken until Wednesday, No-vember 545.

HOUSE.

MOUNTING SESSION Speaker Daniels was in the chair and venteen present. Prayer was offered by the chaplain.

The minutes were read and approved.

Mr. Wimberly offered a substitute for house concurrent resolution No. 8.
Resolution No. 8 provides that the house adjourn from Nov. 1 to 10. The time shall not constitute a part of the 130 days allow-ed by the organic act for the session. The substitute makes the session extend to

Nov. 5 at 3 p. m. Mr. Campbell was in favor of the original resolution.

Mr. Neal was in favor of an adjournment in order that the committees may do their work.

Mr. Daniels opposed the adjourment, owing to the need of speedy legislation.

The substitute was fost by a vote of 13

Mr. Neal moved to amend the original notion by striking out Oct. 31, and insertg Nov. 1. Lest. The vote on original resolution resulted Mr. Terrill was excused until Nov. 10.
Mr. Tresper moved to amend the motion
by adding the names of Messrs. Colson and

The motion to reconsider resolution No. 8 was carried.

Mesers. Colson, Jones and Terrill were excused until Nov. 10.

Council bull No. 11, an act to authorize
the board of county commissioners to issue
county warrants, and council bull No. 48,
an act to provide clerks for the county re-

lisf boards, were reported by the commi A resolution was introduced providing for the pay of the pages, and was refu to the committee on ways and means. Mr. Campbell introduced house res tion No. 19, providing for the printing of a

Recess until I o'clock.

BEAVAR'S RAILWAY PROSPECTS. BRAVEN CITY, Ok., Oct. 28.—[Special Correspondence.]—Yesterday evening a surveying party surveyed into Beaver City, but refused to tell anybody the ob ject of the survey. Early this morning the party started on Main street and ran the line west up the Beaver river. The people here think that the line is a Book Island survey from Meade Center, Kan., to Beaver City.

THROWN OUT AGAIN.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct 31.—Following his procedure of yesterday, Postmaster Ritchie again threw the mailed edition of the Leavenworth Times out of the mail this morning. The paper was unmailable because it reprinted the list of the Cali-olic fair raffles n giving an account of use postmester's acts of yesterday. Postmaster postmoster's acts of yesterday. Postmaster Seberal Wanamaker socialize Postmaster Ritchie, and in reply to the inter's rela-grams of inquiry simply wired "unmail-

This afternoon suit was filed by the Times in the district court against Post-master Elichie for \$10,000 damages. The claim is made that no law could forbid as American newspaper to print the news.

INDIANA MINERS

Trunk Haute Ind., Get. 21.—The niners' state convention adjourned at none today. The conservative element used the meeting, which was for the purnangurated or not. The convention de cided to stand by the contract signed the spring with the operators and will to demand an advance in wages. It is no believed that the difficulties in India are settled until prat read.